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DAVIES, GEORGE R. *Social Environment*. Pp. 149. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Company, 1917.

Since Professor L. F. Ward wrote his *Dynamic Sociology* and *Psychic Factors of Civilization*, increasing emphasis has been laid upon the psychological rather than the biological interpretation of society. Professor Davies is a protagonist of this development. Pointing out that the biological point of view, with its concept of struggle and natural selection, has led to extreme individualism, conflict and war, he champions the new sociology which will give dominance to the spiritual forces that make for coöperation and world peace. Somewhat forcibly injected into the body of his argument is a statistical study along the lines of Ward's *Applied Sociology*. Using the method of correlation with *Who's Who* as a basis, he attempts to establish a causal relation between the environment and success. Professor Davies has hardly been fair to biology, while his emphasis on the "spiritual" forces of society contributes nothing essentially new.

R. T. B.

ESTABROOK, ARTHUR H. *The Jukes in 1915*. Pp. vii, 85. Price, \$5.00. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916.

One of the best known and most used books in the last generation was the little volume by Richard L. Dugdale, telling of a physically and socially degenerate family whom he discovered in New York, and described under the title of *The Jukes*. The chance discovery of Dugdale's original notes a few years ago in the files of the Prison Association of New York has made it possible for Mr. Arthur H. Estabrook of the Eugenics Record Office to make a survey of the family at the present time.

Mr. Estabrook has been able to include 2,820 people. As a matter of fact, no particular change is shown in the family stock. Some of the families moving into new parts of the country have improved. Others have maintained the low level of the home background.

The volume is illustrated by detailed and comprehensive charts, the various members of the Juke family are numerically listed, and the fortunes of their descendants follow. The record is not bright, but it is an extremely important contribution to our knowledge of the power of social and physical heredity of human beings.

C. K.

HEALY, WILLIAM. *Mental Conflicts and Misconduct*. Pp. xi, 330. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1917.

No writer in the field of criminological literature has done so much as has the author of this volume to analyze the causation underlying criminality. He has established psychological research as one of the most valuable approaches to the real understanding of the problem. In his volume on *Pathological Lying, Accusation and Swindling*, he studied the peculiar type of mental aberration resulting in chronic criminality so baffling to the police and the judiciary. In this work he has treated another aspect of mental causation, which finds its explanation in "mental conflicts," which he defines as "a conflict between elements

of the mental life and occurs where two elements, or systems of elements, are out of harmony with each other" (p. 22). By the critical analysis of forty sample cases, taken from a great mass of accumulated data, he shows how criminal careers, unaccounted for by either hereditary defect or bad environmental circumstances, find their explanation in some mental experience which has created conflicts within an otherwise fairly normal personality and resulted in impulses to criminality beyond the control of the individual. This is the first rational explanation of that class of cases where the criminal confesses to impulses which he cannot explain. He establishes the value of psycho-analysis as a genuine scientific procedure. The work is thoroughly scientific and of absorbing interest to all who are handling misconduct problems, especially those of adolescent children.

J. P. L.

MCCORD, CHAS. H. *The American Negro as a Dependent, Defective and Delinquent*. Pp. 342. Price, \$2.00. Atlanta: Social Service Book Company, 1916.

This is a welcome addition to the literature dealing with the great topic of race relationships. Written by a southerner, it will carry greater weight in many quarters than if it were prepared by a resident elsewhere. In it the author gives a sketch of the Negro in Africa and the changes caused by the transfer to America. He then calls attention to the darker side of later developments, taking his evidence from the Census and other recognized authorities. It is thus largely a compilation rather than an original study. To the writer the Negro is still a child and must be treated as such. Throughout the book the author's spirit is kindly. He does not hesitate to point out the many weaknesses in the attitude and morals of the white man which harm the Negro. While definite conclusions are not—and indeed cannot be—always set forth and while much of importance is omitted, the author has gathered together a great mass of material and made it generally available.

C. K.